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friend, the Rev. LAURENTINE HAMILTON, and the name was
thereupon adopted. Professor BREWER is not sure as to
whether the suggestion came from him or from Mr. HOFF-
MAN.   W. W. CAMPBELL.

THE MEASUREMENT AND REDUCTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF
    EROS MADE WITH THE CROSSLEY REFLECTOR IN 1900.

The measurement and reduction of the photographs of *Eros*
which were taken in 1900, with the Crossley Reflector, for the
determination of the solar parallax, has been in progress at
Mount Hamilton since December 1st, 1905. The work is
being done by Miss FREDRICA CHASE, formerly of Vassar
College Observatory and Miss ADELAIDE M. HOBE, formerly
of the Students' Observatory of the University of California,
under a grant from the Carnegie Institution.

Experimental measurements and reductions and the prep-
aration of reduction tables for the entire work consumed
about three months' time. The definitive measurement is
now in progress and the measures of 150 plates are ready for
reduction as soon as the places of the comparison stars are
available.

The most serious difficulty in the reduction of this work
was to obtain sufficiently accurate places of enough stars
within the limited field of the Crossley plates. Through the
kindness of Professor HINKS of the Cambridge Observatory,
enough additional stars are being included in the catalogue,
which he is forming for his own and other similar work, to
satisfy this fundamental need completely.

May 19th, 1906.   C. D. PERRINE.

NOTE ON A CONVENIENT METHOD FOR COMPUTING, FROM ELE-
    MENTS, THE DAILY MOTION IN GEOCENTRIC RIGHT
              ASCENSION AND DECLINATION.

In Popular Astronomy for May, 1906, Professor HERBERT
L. RICE, of the Naval Observatory gives a method of comput-
ing the daily motion in geocentric right ascension for an
asteroid whose elements are given. After reading this it oc-
curred to the writer to develop other formulae for determin-
ing this daily motion, based upon the methods used in
LEUSCHNER'S "Short Method" for determining orbits. The
same example that Professor RICE used to illustrate his
method was used and shows that only about two-thirds as
much computing is necessary as in his method.

As the daily motion in both right ascension and declination

are very useful in interpolating positions from an ephemeris, the writer suggests that hereafter such data be published along with an ephemeris. The extra computing necessary to obtain these for a four-date ephemeris would involve but very little time, not more than fifteen or twenty minutes. With this end in view, the formulae for obtaining the daily motion in geocentric declination and in $\log \rho$ have also been derived. The details of these developments have been forwarded to Popular Astronomy for publication.

June 11th, 1906.   RUSSELL TRACY CRAWFORD.

THREE NEW RAPID BINARIES.

It is to be expected that many of the close double stars, discovered at the Lick Observatory within the last few years, will prove to belong to the class of short period binary systems. In two instances, A 88 and A 417, this has already been demonstrated, my published measures showing a motion of 128° in five years for the former star, and of 33° in three years for the latter.

Measures made within the last few months show that Hu 1176, A 570, and A 691, also belong to this class. My recent measures and the discovery positions of these stars are as follows:

Hu 1176 = c *Herculis.*

| 1905.32 | 111.°7 | 0.″12 | 2^n | HUSSEY. |
| 1906.33 | 90. 4 | 0. 14 | 3^n | AITKEN. |

A 570.

| 1903.40 | 198.°6 | 0.″20 | 4^n | AITKEN. |
| 1906.32 | 172. 6 | 0. 23 | 2 | " |

A 691.

| 1904.48 | 226.°1 | 0.″11 | 3^n | AITKEN. |
| 1906.35 | 204. 2 | 0. 10 | 1 | " |

May, 1906.   R. G. AITKEN.

THE DUPLICITY OF THE PRINCIPAL COMPONENT OF Σ 2348.

An examination with the 36-inch telescope on the night of May 17, 1906, showed that the principal component of the wide pair Σ2348 was itself, a very close double star. My measure